BRAZIL.

The Contest of Parties-The Government and the Opposition-Improvements-Street Rali-roud Enterprises-Bills Introduced in the Chambers-Promulgation of the Law Against Public Auction of Slaves-Miscellancous Matters. RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 24, 1869.

In Rio the opposition in the Senate has got the Ministry into a complete dilemma, from which, at present, it is difficult to see a satisfactory mode of are now undergoing discussion in the Senate, and this time until the 53th of September, to enable the estimates of 1869-70, which are also those of 1870-71, to be voted. But in passing the ministerial budget through the Chamber of Deputies, these tacked on a number of appropriations and altered various provisions, in addition to voting a progressive tax on conventual real estate and slaves not disposed opposition Senators decline to pass alterations without discussing them, they will vote the estimates, such as the Ministry introduced them, leaving the Deputies' additions and changes for debate next year, so as to allow the present sessions to close. A conference was had between the Minister of Marine and Conseineiro Zacharias, the opposition leader, to arrange a compromise, and one was agreed to by immoning certain clauses from the estimates for discussion next year; but the other ministers refused to accept the compromise, the especial difficulty being that the Minister of the Empire would not yield in regard to the laying over of the convent taxing clause referred to above. The opposition declare without a thorough discussion, and will sit until Jannary pext to do it. On the other hand, the Ministry tears that if it would yield to the opposition demand and drop out the clauses objected to they would raise a storm in the Chamber of Deputies, which would not be pleasant, that Chamber having shown many signs of insubordination, which a call to eat so dirt as to vote the curtailed estimates might raise to a revolt. It is therefore believed in political quarters that a ministerial crisis, has occurred which will be resolved by the Minister of Marine, Earon de Cotegipe, the real ministerial leader in the Senate, being entrusted with the formation of a new con-

The Senate has passed the Docks bill mitlated in Deputies, which authorizes the government to grant concessions, up to minety years, for the mation of docks in any of the seaports. Although the bill is thus of a general nature, the real object the constructing of the walled export and import docks of Rio, planned by engineer Rebouças, a ver mulatto engineer, who, in conjunction with the English house of Stephen Bush & Co., of Kin nd London, proposes to form an English company to make the two docks at the Gambos and Saude inicts, which will be connected by rails with the Dom Fedro Segundo Railroad. It is understood bom Petro Segurao Rainroad. It is understood that the concession to the above parties is decided on, and that the money is only awaiting the con-clusion of the formalities to be forthcoming. The success of the American ournibus tr. mroad to

Rio has stimulated such enterprises in such a manuer that there are quite a number projected or already commenced, and a considerable portion of the legislative work has been the granting of the usual exemptions from duties on the material and rolling stock imported. In Part a trainroad is under constock traperted. In Fard a trainroad is under construction, a though its bill has not yet got through the Legislature. It is intended to use locomotives for traction. In Pernamouco and Bama there are also shourd thes soon to be under way, and in the latter there is a steam lift to be established for the purpose of raising goods and persons from the low town to the high town. In the province of Ceara there is a traducout to be made from Ceara to the new port to be formed near it. In San Paulo there are three pieces of rairroad namely, the extensions of the Santos and Jandany line to Campinus and toence to into Claro, and the branch from the station of Nio Chande to the Parabyoa at Jacaraby, unting a navigate part of inat branch from the station of Rio Grande to the Fara-byon at Jacaraby, uniting a navigade part of unit river with the rail to santos. In the Grande do Sultine short line connecting the German colonies with Porto Alegre is to be pushed on, and there are par-tles at work trying hard to bring the coal mane line in the south, from leage to Rio Grande, into a mar-ketable shape. Altogether this year is rather remark-able for Brazilian rainroad enterprise, due in the main to he success of the American omnibus line established in Rio, and to the promising presperity of the San Fadio (Santos to Jundiany) rainroad, in regard to this line the government has not yet sig-nibed its approval of the pines for the Jundiany and Campinas section; but the company is prepared to commence the construction as soon as the official approval is known.

commence the construction as soon as the official spproval is known.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Municipal Reform bill of the aimster of the Empire and the Police Reform bill of the Simster of Justice are still hanging, the latter, in especial, causing a mutitude of amendments. A bill has also been brought in to improve the Senatorial elections by taking the decision as to qualification from the election judges, by previously arranging lists of the qualified voters and by adding to the sectedary electors specially chosen by primary elections all persons who pay a dwelling house tax varying from tweive to forty-live mirries a year. Another bill has also been impressible to the section of the section

scannan cutzens, for as it is often stated by forsigners, the right of stander is one of the chief privileges of Brazinan cutzenship.

A very much needed bill is now going through the
Channer of Depulse—a bill to amend the patent
laws of Brazil, which have not been altered since
laws of Brazil, which have not been altered since
laws of Brazil, which have not been altered since
laws of Brazil, which have not been altered since
laws of Brazil, which have not be chance of it becoming law this year, it being taken up so late in the
session. The existing law is very clumary medicient
and restrictive, one of its essential heavily

meations. Patents win be divided into classes and taxed not more than thirty dollars has first year, with a progressive increase of ten to twenty per cent annually. The bill is not remarkable for its licerality in regard to inventions and improvements, but it is still a bettering of the existing law, and it some machinery can be not apport for rendering the granting of patents or their rotusal less a matter of mere influence or want of influence than at present it will do good.

The law against public anctions of staves has been promulgated. It provides that slave anctions are prohibited and that public anctions of staves has been promulgated. It provides that slave anctions are prohibited and that public angular and any increase of the secretary of the stave and the stave and the or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which or descendant helts are not merested and in which has been publicable in an asolat of any kind, whether judical or private, ausband and wite tours to be separated, in any cultivar under fiften years be sold apart from the parent.

Another law has been published which in some degree, removes a gross abuse. Previously, when a aperson tried before a juty was acquitted, and an appeal was taken by the public or private prossociator against the acquittal, the parts had to commit in custody until the appeal was decided, which lively of a proposed by the Minnier of dustice grants the right of ball when the penalty of the alleged orime does he texteed fourted a year of sample maprisonment, twelve of hard labor or twenty of exile, and the term for appealing has been relaced from seven days to three. The imprisonment in complete and the proposed by the Minnier of dustice grants the right of ball when t

A great scare is on the city at present, because of

instance of the contrast with the general slavish rever-ence for the ciergy in Brazil is the unanimity with which the satirical papers of Rio are attacking the ciergy, and the layor which pictorial and editorial

diafribes on ecclesiastics receive from the reading classes. One of the saturcal pictures issued lately is entitled the "Ecomenical Council." The picture represents a railroad with a quadrupic telegraph alongside. To the left is a loculotive steaming to the right and on its platform the figure of science, with an engine driver holding a flag with "Science and Progress" upon it. On the other side, across the railroad, is an antiquated two-wheeled cart drawn by a donker, which has got frightened at the telegraph post, and, with ears and legs thrust forward, is determined not to budge. Found the cart are a few sieep. In the cart are two hogs, four old priests and a suspectow made up of broomsticks, on which the papal robes and tarta are fixed, and which holds out a cruzice and a flag with "Ecumenteal Coancil" upon it. The engine driver lears forward from the locomotive and shours, "Get out of the way, fathers, I cannot stop the train"

Another picture represents Brazil with a fat bishop on her shoulders and the bishop with a panier on his back, filled with monks who are throwing out rosarces. Brazil, thus loaded, draws a wheelearrow in winch war is scated and in which the Minister of Finance is clinging white the opposition leaders try to ding him on. The above are samples of a number to James Monroe, the Consul, who retarns home by this packet.

The Counte d'Eu announces that there was only

ins packet.
The Comie d'Eu announces that there was only one American cittien among the Paraguavan prisoners eleased by the Erazlian forces—namely, Leonard chaires.

Charles.

An American called Charles Hamer was picked up of the Rio Grande do Norte coast, flusting by the aid of a life bioty. He tells the story that fourteen hours before he had accidently falsen from no ocard the American bark Puritin, from Boston, and was lucky enough to grasp the buoy as he fell over. In the confusion of a lack who crew did not notice him and the vessel saided away.

There have been serious rows at the diamond district of Lendes, in the west of the province of Balta. The diamond washers have been persecuted for some cause, whether as unificensed squatters, or, as the liberais say, because they are fiberais, and both sides fought with firearms at two places, wounding a number on each side. The police were victorious, and the squatters' houses are said to be all burned down and over 100 men imprisoned. Some of them have fied to the San Francisco and the rest have submitted. Another outbreak also took place in August, 1868, ascribed to political persecutions by the conservative authorities, but his fixed it is impossible to arrive at the truth in such cases, so uttery opposed are the statements made by the different partisans.

lerent partisans.

Owing to the probability of the war being proOwing to the probability of the war being prolonged sovereigns have risen from 1. 3000 to 12 300. Exchange for bank drafts 19 pence to the milress.

THE CANYONS OF THE COLORADO.

Lecture by Professor J. W. Powell-Interesting Account of the Late Exploring Expedi-tion-Seological Character of the Country-

Narrow Escapes. Professor J. W. Powell, who communied the late Colorado exploring expedition, and whose fate occapied so large a share of public attention last summer, delivered a lecture at Detroit on Tuesday even

ing inst.

Major Powell sa'd the basin of the Colorado extends over a continent equal to Iowa Hilmons, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Alssouri, 750 miles in length and 500 m breadth. Snow fails on nearly all slees, in summer these snows melt into melions of caracats, these swell into rivers, and these form the tion.

It was the plan of the expedicion to measure the

It was the pian of the expedition to measure the helpit of the wails at least every twenty nutes. Waite passing along one morning they round the assives enclosed in an ampintheaure, wan only a narrow showing passing, with the rocks 300 leas above and the river 300 rest below. The party penetrated a cave in the rock at the end of the passing themselves between the fisser exit mands and feet until the top was reached, and one of the grandest scenes in mature was behald. There were miles of vermition sandstone, almost beyond the higher of the Sorring cage. After the mag an observation and flushing the aluturie to be 1,000 feet they proceeded to refresh themselves. Their vectors were none of the best, and he found one of the servants with felescope and instruments out wao, in response, and he was trying to find the lautade and the Colorada. The party were in the hous of pro-curing supplies of han as they went along. On dis-covering one river, after bassing the Graid and the Green, one of the men in the advance, in answer to what kind of a river it was, said it was a "dirty devil." The speaker said the water had an odor like the democratic clinthent found in the little ala-bater vessels which used to be thrown at aboution-list's heads—i. r. ancient eggs—so thes

The speaker proceeded to give a geological descrip-Sometimes they would find caves and amphi-es so large that an army could enter, and timen his water-worn passages, covered with beami-ms and liverworks, so narrow that a man could y turn in them. An exister vocane, water

CURRENCY.

Their Workmanship and Printing-The Paper Poor, the Engraving Miserable and the Printing Shabby-Improved Management of the Engraving and Printing Establishment

in the Treasury Department.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1860. It is not precisely news to state in a letter from Washington that the new legal tender notes and the new fractional currency are not what they ought to be in point of fine workmanship, beauty of design and quality of paper. You have seen the miserable have passed judgment upon them, no doubt, and your judgment must agree with that of the general public-particularly the artistic portion-which is decidedly unfavorable. My object in calling atten-tion to the matter is not altogether with a view of general observations on the subject of the workman ship of the new notes and currency, I also wish to correct some popular errors regarding who are responsible for the numerous defects, and to place the blame where, as I am informed, it properly BOUTWELL AND M'CARTER NOT TO BLAME.

It is a common thing to saddle the whole respon-shilly upon Secretary Boutwell and Mr. George B. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at the Treasury Department. Gover nor Boutwell may have many sins to answer for but he is innocent of this one. The energetic McCartee is no less immaculate. The fact is, neither Boutwell nor McCartee has had much control over the matter at all. The contract under which the work has been done was given out under the former régime, and had to be stuck to, good or bad. No part of the fractional currency is done in the Treasury, except simply putting on the seals. The backs of the currency were designed, engraved and printed by one bank note company, and the fronts or faces by another. The National Bank Note Company and the American Bank Note Company are really the culprits. They did the whole lob, minus the scaling, and they must obtain the praise of bear the blame, as the case may be.
As to the new legal tender notes, only the faces and sealing have been done in the freasury, and it is worthy of note that this part of the work is the only part that will bear close is really very fine, though perhaps not the best in the priate. The Treasury Printing and Engraving bureau need not be ashamed of its portion of the job. The other portion, however, the designing, engraving and printing of the backs, is done by the graving and printing of the back, is done by the bank note companies, and, under contract, is be-yout the control of the Treasury Department, except of course so far as prescribing safeguards for the protection of the government against counterieting, loss of plates, &c. Let any one take up one of the new notes and compare its back with the race and the judgment must be in layor of the government engraving and printing. To start with, the paper is shadoy, but the bank note companies are not to beams for that.

sampley. But the dark note companies are not to beane for that.

The deplars of the Legal tenders pointed out.

The cognishing and designs of the dusts are not remarkable for either good thate, ordinary workmanship of appropriateness in any way. The green confring is too heavy for the poor paper and dury, both dark and from, in the pruning. The green things on the faces is also done by the bank note companies, and is defective. Indeed, so complete is

they in the freashry.

WHY MARKST PAPER MONEY SHOULD BE DONE ENTRED THE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

And why should not such work to executed entirely in the Treashry Engraving and Printing Bureau? Induced, it is doubting whether our government has any right even to permit paper money to be made conside the Treashry Department any more than motal money. It has never thought itself an enterized to delegate to outside parties its duty of coming metal money. Why, talen, it has been well asked, should it designe the power to make paper money, which is, after all, only the representative of the other?

asked, should it designe the power to mase paper money, which is, after all, only the representative of the other?

There would be several advantages gained by the government taking the business entirely into its own nands. In the urst place it would be comonay. In more search it estimated that the bank note companies are making on carreacy asone the next proat of \$2,000 per day. It does serie an examinary intellect that that amount saved to the national Treasury is worth considering. It is reasonable to suppose that the saving on the legal tenders would be proportionate. In the second pince, our government would not be at the mercy of strikers, as was recently the case when the pate printers in New 100x demanded increased reamneration for their lands. The bank note companies at that time, it will be remembered, advertised for and employed stoomakers to do the nice work of plate printing frainer than submit to the demands of the strikers. It can easily be seen now, under such circumstances, a large portion of the demands of the strikers. It can easily be seen now, under such circumstances, a large portion of the domains of the strikers. It can easily be seen now, under such circumstances, a large portion of the work must be imperied and agge quantities sant to the department in a mathated condition. In the third place, the work itself can be done better altogether by the designers, engravers and printers of the Treasury, and tar more securely.

FACILITIES FOR DONG THE WORK ENTRE IN THE PRINTING AND ENGRAVISO BUREAU.

Recently, through the politeness of Mr. McCartee, the superior facilities for making paper money establishment, and was anorded abundant evidence of the superior facilities for making paper money

chosen by primary elections an persons who pay a dwelling house tax varying from tweive to forty-ave mirels a year. Another bill has also been introduced in regard to abuses of the press, which allows foreigners to establish printing houses, &c., but regard to abuse of the press, which allows foreigners to establish printing houses, &c., but regard to abuse of the press, which allows for irregularities in its surface as retains the restriction to Brazinan citizens of the right to printing thouses, &c., but the "withkies" or irregularities in its surface as the superior facilities for making paper money forced that the different formations were made plain to the authence by a unabser of colored diagrams. Part of attacks on private character is likewise restricted to attacks on private character is likewise restricted to the progress the party made was along dipping and posed of a variety of formations or irregularities, and was anothed to go incognitive establishment, and was anothed to go incognitive e are such as would seem to make it almost impossible for anything wrong to be done in the business of engraving and printing, and in the matter of safety in the keeping of the plates, role, dies, &c. Mr. Hammond, the gentiemanty and very reliable custodian, pointed out the chamber where the plates, &c. are kept, and explained the manner in which me keeps his accounts. His system seems to be perfect, so much so that the phone may be assured that no bad use of the plates, dies or rolls will be made under his supervision.

sumplest water at the covered and negative content and used in the matter of satery sumplest water water and the content and the properties. As the instance call teem and in which of "speciests," as the instance call teem and in which of "speciests," as the instance call teem and in which of "speciests," as the instance call teem and in which in a were pour to ever and consistently tound a growing the call the cal

THE NEW LEGAL TENDER NOTES AND UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Fowler Hay Elevator Patent Cas-

Powers of Receivers and Personal Liability of National Bank Stockholders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1869. No. 209.—Jemes D. Bennett and Seth Turner vs. Finley F. Foicler.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The bill in this cause was filed by Fowler to obtain an accounting and injunction against seanest and Turner, for an alleged infringement of two reissued letters patent, obtained by him for "improvements for ele-vating hay and other has purposes." The detendants appeared and answered, but offered no proof to sus-tain their allegations. Succeequently an interio-cutory decree was entered, adjudging an infringement and ordering a reference and perpetual injunction. The defendants appeared on the reference, which resulted in a report for the complainant for \$1,500. On entering the decree the amount appealed, and they now claim that their letters patent were granted to them before the claimant obtained the reissued patents alleged to have been intringed, and that his reissued pateurs are vague, indefinite and consequently void. They contain de-scriptions of differently constructed marriage and different results from any described in the original letters, and were clearly ressued for the purpose of inserting therein expanded and equivocal claims. Although the patentee calls his invention an improvement in elevating bay and other like products, he does not particularly specify and point out the parts, improvements or combinations which he cannot are his own, so as to enhalt the patient of know definition what his cain is. It is asserted that the patientee clausis that his machine of produce. The elements or instrumentalities in the machine of the cainmant and appetice tre, that, a seri-supporting base, or frame, called pyramical inform as distinguished and distinct from a standard or centre post; second, a centre plece, or post, supported in or by the base frame; tart an upper recoving frame, called a so pyramidal in form; fourth, a rope and sneaves so arranged as to operate the machine in the manner described; litth, in the that combination of the foregoing elements, a cevice for grasping hay or other like products, in this case a fork; sixth, in operation, the power applied out-the that machine in that he was the light to invent a machine combining these elements for the objects and porposes stand in the specifications as an independent agricultura unplement, it is maintained that the appellants machine is a clear infringement of the complainance patents in very particular, being substantially the same organizations in form and elect. L. L. count for appellant, A. Goodwin for appellee.

No. 210.—Jones C. Kentredly, Receiver of the service of the described and the same organizations in form and elect. L. L. count of the confidence of the personal tability of the decreation of the bonds of the patients of the patients of the confidence and the prediction of the confidence and the patients of the patients of the confidence of the patients of the confidence of the personal tability of the decreation to enforce the personal tability of the decreation to enforce the personal tability of the decreation to enforce the personal tability of the decreation to the confidence and the set of the decreation to enforce the personal tability of the decreation to the confidence and the set of the confidence and the provement in elevating hay and other like products, he does not particularly specify and point action to emerce the personal labelity of the defendants, as stockabelers, these the nets of February 8, 150, and July 3, 1864. The but set forth that 2,000 shares of stock were issued, by the buck, and that it would be necessary, for the payment of its entire habilities, to obtain from the stockholders an amoust of mones equal to the fall amount of the slock at par value, \$200,000; and it was insisted that he receiver was entitled to have an account taken, as against the stockholders of the habilities and a lamble assets of the back, and to recover from each of them are proportionate contribution for the purpose of making good any deficiency which might remain a liter applying all the assets and credits. The bur charged that at the failure of the bank most of the defendants were shareholders, and those remaining and been were shareholders, and those remaining and been

good any decicency whose might remain a siter applying all the assets and creatist. In but charged that at the failure of the both most of the decindants were shareholders and those remaining and been shareholders up to the time they had reason to be heve it was in isso your circums ances, when they assigned their shares. With intent to crade the had but your to be enforced to persons in a pecunicarity responsible. The buf further stated that doing stockonders of the bunst further stated that other stockonders of the bunst were circums some of new lork and some of the histinct of Commbia, and cond not be made parties because their joinner would onst the jurisdiction of the court and prayed that the case might proceed without the case shared that the case might proceed without the case shared in the time parties. The defeudants domarred to be bulk, sabinating that the case shared in the time parties, the defeudants domarred to be bulk for whose benight her suit was brought not being stated, the court had no jurisdiction of the case. The stockholders named in the bird as non-residents of the state of Maryland were necessary parties to any suit brought against the defendants douching any of the masters of equity chained, and the alleged creditors of the bank should as to be joined as parties plantiff. The domarrer was sustained by the court below and the bill dismissed. The receiver orings the case level, missing that as he is a statutory otheer, nominated by the Complroiler, he is clothed with all the necessary to pay all claims; and he is also required by the statute, if necessary to pay the above of the association, to enforce this individual insolity or the statute, if necessary to pay the above of the association, to the force of 1894; and it is submitted that there is no person competent to the life of the pay all claims; and he is also required by the court bed in the receiver of the maximum door that parpose, in which he may be under the direction of the Comprolition of the lowest and the receiver of the m

The Trunessee Railroad Case.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1869. The fennesses railroad case was concluded to day before Associate Justice Swarne, sitting in chain Thomas A. R. Nelson, A. H. Ewing, John Baxte and James 7. Cooper, and the general governmen by Stanley Matthews and Agron Percy, of Cincin-

California Land Cose-The Rincon Point Reservation. Washington, Nov. 12, 1863.

No. 213. Henry Curpenter, Plaintiff in Error, es. James Dexier, Executor. Error to the Circuit Cour. for the Northern District of Ittinois. Into was an action of ejectment brought by Dexter as executor of one Jones to recover possession of certain lands in Bureau county, Iii. The plantatif claimed under

and produced deeds to show succession of title down to the father of his testator, the land having failen to the latter as heir. The defendant produced a certified copy of the same patent from the United States, a copy of a deed purporing to be made by Davenport, the patentee, to one Dewitt, traced the title down to Jones, father of pianniff's testator, and from Jones to himself, producing deeds of conveyance. Dexier, to rebut the proofs of the defendant, produced evidence to show that the deed purporing to be from Jones to others, through whom color of title passed to the defendant, were forgeries. The trial resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the detendant appeared to this court, urging error in certain reliags of the court below as to the admission of evidence as ground for a reversal of the indigment there. The case was submitted on pitned bries. A, darrison for plaintiff in error; W. C. Gendy for defendant.

No. 214. The United States vs. Automic Rocho et al., Appeal from the Putariet Creat for the Southern District of California.—In November, 1252, Rocho, for himself and others, filed a petition with the Government Land Commissioners a board originized under the act of 1861, Gamming to be the owner of a tract of 1862, at Great-jimig in Les Americs county, California, contaming one square learned. The land Commissioners rejected the chim, and in 1855 a transcript of the ease was filed in the District Court and a notice of appeal given. There the matter rested until January, 1853, when the United States District Atterney moved to dismissioners shape allow whith the case, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, supported by affiding was entered. Subsequently, in April, 1861, motion was marie to reliastate the case, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, supported by affiding was entered. Subsequently, in April, 1861, motion was marie to reliastate the case of the loard of Land Commissioners, and an affirmance of the motion was arrued and granted on the same day. This proceeding teacher, 1863, in

PERSO AL RIOVEMENTS.

Lord Derby had an income of \$400,000. George Peabody never owned a house or kept a

carriage.

the 28th inst. The convention of Jewish Rabbis meets in Cincinnati n'ext sear.

Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy Johnson will celebrate their golden wedding at Baltimore on the 16th Inst.

Mr. George Haynes, of Springdeid, Ohio, has stx daughters who weigh, in the aggregate, 996 pounds

casas, will represent Russia at the opening of the Sucz Canal.

Mrs. Phoebe Hudson, of Decatur, Ill., eighty years old, recently took the premium at the State Pair for a carpet which she spun and wove herself. The composer Wagner is about to marry Madame Hans 68 Bulow, a daughter of Liszt, and divorced wife of the former manager of the Conservatory of Munich.

The vete for Governor in Minnesota is so close that it will require an official canvass to determine whether Austin (republican) or Olis (democrat) is elected.

Rev. Henry Boehm is said to be the oldest living Methodise itinerant presenter. He is now in his ninety-fifth year, and has been for sixty-nine years an itinerant.

as itmerall.

Baron Emile Erlanger has had the order of the fied Eagle conferred upon aim by the King of Prassis, on account of the success of the French Atlantic telegraph cable.

The champion burglar of California is a woman—Mrs. Farrell. She broke mo several stores in Engraneito one night not long ago, and is now quiety reposing in jail.

The Abyssinians now worship Tacodorus as a saint. The German injestonaries in Abyssinian report that thousands of pitgrims visit his grave, where a number of miracles are said to have occurred.

where a number of miracles are said to have occurred.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the banking house of Droxel, Harpes & Co., Paris, for the week eneming October 27, 1869:—Philadelphia—Ar. Win. Sariain. Air. Ca. Pepper, Mrs. F. G. McCauley, Mrs. C. C. Stratton, Mr. J. T. McCauley, Mr. F. C. McCauley, Mr. P. A. Nugent, Miss Julia S. Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godey, Mr. L. M. Whillidin. Miss E. A. Evans, Miss M. Wurts, Mr. E. W. Pailher, Mr. Theo. Dorney Hachnien, Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mr. J. Tophif Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mr. J. Tophif Johnson, Mr. W. J. Caner, Mr. R. Muckle, Miss E. M. Gordon, Mr. Daniel Neut, Mr. Jas. A. Wright, Mr. Geo. S. Wright, Mrs. J. F. Topias, Miss Katle Tobias, Mr. J. Seneil Tobias, Mr. Angustus Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Morion McMichael, Mrs. McMichael, Mr. William R. White, Hiss Lafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Perkins, Mr. D. B. Battone, New York—Mrs. J. Bicketts Lawrence, Mrs. C. B. Hosack, Mr. L. M. Schott, Mrs. M. Caihon, Hichards, Miss Miss Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hartiman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner, Mrs. A. M. Waller, Mr. D. P. Morgan and lamily, Topnsin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardier, Mrs. A. M. Wailer, Mr. D. P. Morgan and family, Mr. C. B. Hackley, Mrs. C. B. Utley, Mrs. R. D. C. B. Hackley, Mrs. R. D. G. Borns, Mrs. M. M. W. B. Burns, Mr. W. H. Howell, Mrs. M. E. Burns, Mrs. M. H. Burns, Mr. W. M. Van Schalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. C. H. B. Laing, Mr. Kumbel Wilson, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. M. J. Coston, Mr. Franklin Coston, Boston, Mast.—Mr. C. B. Gardiaer, Mrs. Gardiaer, Mrs. E. F. Eddy, Mr. J. W. Clark and family, Mr. A. W. Spencer, Baltimore, Md.—Mr. George C. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Gildersteeve, Newark, N. J.—Mis. William D. Kinney, Mr. L. P. Condet, New Jersey—Rev. John P. Mackin, Mr. F. R. Wilkitmon and family, New Orleans—Mr. Wilman T. Davis, Mr. L. Hanau and family, Pittsburg, Fa.—Mr. C. F. Spang and family, Wilkesbarte, Fa.—Mr. C. F. Spang and family, Utlesburg, Fa.—Mr. C. F. Spang and family, London—Mr. J. S. Morgan, Cannes, France—Mr. Receive, Rome, The following is a 184 of Americans registered at the office of Bowley Brothers & Co., 12 Rue ne la Patx, Paris, for the west ending October 28, 18801—New York—Mrs. Geleon T. Tucker, Mr. Cooper.

Morgan. Caones. France-Mir. Barbe. Rome, Italy—Caotain F. P. Luard; Captain Malins. The following is a new of Americans registered at the office of Boyles breders & Co., 12 Rue ac in Paix, Paris, for the week ceding October 28, 1890;—New York—Mcs. Golden T. Tucker, Mr. George Wilkes, Mr. Alexander Rumril, Miss Sarain E. Rumril, Mrss Sarain E. Rumril, Mrss Jenne B. Rumril, Mrss Jenne G. Rumril, Mrs. Mr. Miss Jenne G. Rumril, Mrs. Mrs. Miss Jenne Googe L. Browning, Miss May L. Browning, Mr. Schiple L. Browning, Mrs. May I. Browning, Mr. J. Mr. Hichcock and Wile, Mr. C. B. Hackley and Wife, Mr. Schiple L. Lesle, Mr. J. Sevier, Mr. A. W. Hearn, Mrs. H. W. Danatt, Miss Julin Danatt, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Schiple Mrs. Schiple Mrs. Schiple Mrs. Schiple Mrs. Schiple Gartenias, Mrs. Penny Harrow, Mrs. S. Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Dodge, Mrs. Anien Grienlass, Mrs. Penny Harrow, Mrs. B. B. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. F. Gardher, Mrs. E. P. Ecidy, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ireland, Mrs. P. S. Iowers, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Builock, Mr. A. George Bullock, Mrs. B. M. Gordon, Mr. H. M. Pepser, Philadelphis—Mrs. E. W. Bigelow, Mr. H. M. Pepser, Philadelphis—Mrs. E. M. Gordon, Mr. J. A. Wrighl, Mr. J. S. Toblas, Mr. W. P. Bell, Mr. J. A. Wrighl, Mr. G. E. Hawley, Chicago—Dr. S. R. Haven and wife, Mr. Ladington and family, Mrs. E. Combingham, Miss J. Canningham, Miss E. Combingham, Mrs. J. Coller, Mr. M. P. Coller, Mr. M. P. Coller, Mr. M. Rome—Mrs. S. Moore, Mr. L. S. Wortangton, Mr. Waiter Smith and Tandily, Cambracker—Mr. Charles and Family, Mrs. E. Coller, Mr. M. D. Coller, Mr. M. P. Coller, Mr. Mangham, Mr. P. W. Vangham, Mr. P. W. Vangham, Mr. W. A. Everett, Mrs. A. W. Abbot, Massachasens—Mr. J. Canhuman, Rome—Miss Foter, Brookiya—Mr. C. Canhundir, Cadiz—Mr. A. Foter, Parel, Detroit—Wr. E. G. Baratt, San Francetoul, Michalean—Mr. Z. Canhuler, Cadiz—Mr. R. F. Adbot. Massachusenis—Mr. J. W. Clark and family. Montreal—Mr. and Mrs. Chanman. Rome—Miss Feder. Brookivin—Mr. G. D. Lauwan and family. Peoria—Mr. A. McCor. Beverley—Mrs H. L. Rantoul. Michigan—Mr. Z. Chandior. Cadiz—Mr. R. P. Farrell. Decroit—Mr. E. G. Ragart. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Hore, Mr. J. T. Switt and family, Mrs. L. L. Alviold. Payron—Mr. A. C. Barney. Leavenworth—Mr. M. J. Parrott and wife. United States Army—Mr. S. W. How and family, Mrs. Sarah Clarke. United States Navy—Commodore J. L. Worden. ____

Wisconsin Statistics.—The annual report of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin shows that the total receipts into the State freezipts must be state freezipts into the State freezipts for the year ending september 3, 18-9, were \$1,385,905, and the disbursements £1,385,805. The dood of the State is \$2,262,557, of which \$101,800 is in the shape of bonds and \$2,147,200 in the form of certificates of indebtedness. There has been no decrease during the year, though \$03,000 in bonds were bought and reinvested in certificates of indebtedness, and the conds still outstanding will probably be disposed of in the same manner during the next is months. The school fund has increased \$150,875 over last year, and now amounts to \$3,104,005. The number of screen of fand soid during the year was 18,300,000. The usessment returns for 1800 show that there are owned in the State 270,050 horses, 870,180 cattle, \$,604 miles, 1,505,002 sheep, \$13,807 swine, 145,401 wagoins, \$6,555 shares dank stock, 19,503 watches, 7,203 pianos and inclodeous. The total value of real and personal property amounts to \$427,627,356.

According to a recent report published by the Turkish Minister of War the permanent army is to consist of 150,000 meet, to which will be added a reserve of 75,000. The redifs are to be reorganized and armed with American rifles, and number about 240,000. An extraordinary reserve of 320,000 men will be formed for cases of great emergancy.

TREASURY POLICY-THE EFFECT OF IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The great mistake of the Treas ry in violating the great law of supply and demand by a temporary postponement of a debt to Europe, and the consequent fraud upon our farmers to the amount of several hundred millions, was stated and explained in the last letter. That our debt to Europe must still be very large is proved by the published report of the exports and imports of the country for the past year, ending on the 30th day of last June. This report shows a balance against us for that period of more than ninely-seven millions of dollars. Here is evidence that our foreign debt is increasing, and yet gold and exchange have decome I and are declining in our market. Why is this so? An inquiry at the offices of foreign bankers will show that they are constantly schoing and selling our bonded debt to European purchasers, against which they are selling exchange, and thus they keep down the price of gold and exchange, notwithstanding we are export-ing ninety seven millions of farm produce less than our imports. Had they not sent these bonds abroad, then, there would have been a sharper demand for farm produce and gold, and gold would have advanced in price with farm produce full ten per cent. I wish to bring home clearly to the minds of our people that gold and farm produce are both the product of American labor, and are equally in demand for shipment to foreign ports. The demand for these products controls prices at our scaports. When the demand is greater than the supply prices advance, and when the supply exceeds the demand prices fall. Thus gold and farm produce rise and all together, because both the shipments of farm produce and gold make exchange on Europe. Our currency is not a subject for export and is not in-fluenced by the price of gold or of farm produce. Our currency will not pay dects in Europe, and, therefore, will not make exchange. While our foreign debt remains large, and, as shown above, is on the increase, there will continue to be a premium on gold; but when we pay our debt to Europe and become a creditor instead of a debtor nation gold will

come a creditor instead of a debtor nation gold will flow back upon us with the same force it is now flowing from ut.

Many of our legislators believe that the price of gold indicates a decrease or advance in the vaine of our paper currency, and they forget that when we adopted the greenback or legal tender as a substitute for gold as currency, from that moment we gave up gold to commerce and export and placed it among the other articles produced in our country. From that moment the law controlling our foreign trade has governed the pitce of gold, as it has marked the value of every other exportable thing produced by the industry of our people. Before we can prescribe a full and effectual remedy for the present condition of our momentary system it is necessary to know where the decrease is located and what its nature really is. We dwell, therefore, with much patience and care upon this point of value in our greenback or currency. For if the people shall be satisfied that the price of gold in our markso, indicates the rate of exchange of foreign demand and does not act upon or indiusines the excanageance value of our coined paper, then we can apply a remeny that will be complete and effectual.

The people have become so accustomed to the uncontradicted assertion that our contradicted apaper is in

or induence the exchangeable value of our coined paper, then we can apply a remeily that will be complete and effectual.

The people have become so accustomed to the uncontradicted assistion that our coined paper is in bad credit—that authough it is a favorite with all our people and is preserved to any other money, and altibugh every one, from a lecting of honorable pride and a knowledge of our condition as a people and government, openly and freely asserts and believes that there is no belier or saier credit on the globe than that represented in our promises—yet they do not seek to learn how it is possible for a sound, good and popular coined paper that its in general use the every part of the thirded States to be fluctuating in value by the buyers and selers of gold at the Stock Exchange, According to this docume our whole volume of several number of miles of money, spread over all our States and Jorn to les, is put down and up dairy by the selers of gold. For what is gold bought and sold? Not for inham trade or commerce, our infirmers, mechanics, traders and others throughout the whole extent of our comatry profer our coined paper to coined gold. It is not, therefore, bought for interior trade, or because any of our people desire it or wish to noard at. Then for whom is gold bought? The largest as so are made for gain-bing at the Stock Exchange; the next is an arbitrary demand made by our government for charges and duties on foreign merchandine, and another demand comes from importing merchandine, and another demand or gold. Neither of these demands can be responded to except in gold. The stock speculator, the Customs House or Sub-Treasmy and the exporter must have gold. Is there shyding that can take the place of gold for these purposes? The customs charge upon merchandras as founded upon bedieve and imperious law, and the effect is to remain in the country sufficient gold to effect this part ose of paying duces. The next is the exporte anad; this demand ends gold out of the country, and it is this exhaust

THE CUBA AND RER OFFICERS.

Commodere Higgins Obtains an Investigation by the Junta-The Allegations Against Him to be Reinted-Offensive Distinction Made Between Calains and Americans.
The attitude assumed by the officers of the Cuba,

seized by the United States authorities at Wilming-ton, in regard to the imputations against their fidelity to the Cuban cause, has induced the Junta to investigate the circumstances attending the cruise and seizure of the vessel. This investigation is expected to be concluded in a few days, and, it is claimed, will fully exonerate Commodore Higgins and his officers from blame. The commander of the Cuba requested an inquiry to be made into the affair while in Wilmington, and in his official report to the

while in Wilmington, and in his official report to the Junta said:—
Having fully answered the official questions asked me, and given all the information upon the subject within my power, allow me to say, in conclusion, that mysel and all the officers of the Cuba are deeply pained at our monives boing so misunderstood. As brave men and honorable centlemen they regret that the many standerous houses going the rounds of the press impugating their honor and courage have not been contradicted by the representatives of the government in whose defence they have volunteered, and they expect and demand that a thorough investigation shall be made.

ernment in waose defence they have volucteered, and they expect and demand that a thorough investigation shall be made.

The officers of the Cuba believe that some members of the Jonta have thomselves made untavorable institutions against their orical conduct at Wilmington, and claim that as Dr. Basons, the civilian Secretary of the Junta, arrived in Wilmington immediately after the seizure of the Cuba, received all communications from the Junta, and assumed to control the others and crew, he, if my one, is responsible for any errors that may have been committed there. So far from oning treasherous to the Cuban cause, the officers state that they refused to abandon the crew in Wilmington, as directed to do by Dr. Basons, but procured passage for the men to their proper destination, where it is represented they remain as faithful to their officers as when seized and anxiously awaiting an investigation.

It is also alleged by some of the officers that the agent of the units made an partial distinction in Wilmington between the few Cuban on board the Cuba and the Americans, and they expect to soome by this investigation not only a vindication of their conduct, but a guarantee for the equal consideration of Americans with Cubas in any future expeditions which may be filted out.

Union Hill vs. Hoboken-\$200 a Side-Hobos

ken the Winner. Yesterday afternoon a match came off at Ludiow's, Union Hill, which has for some time created no little interest throughout Hudson county, owing to the fact that four of the leading amateur shooters had been matened for \$200 a side, seven birds cach, had been matened for \$200 a side, seven birds each, eighteen yards use and eighty vard sboundary. Con siderable money having been staked among the friends of the several parties, it drew together with a large crowd of speciators. Hoboken was represented in the persons of Mr. Nicholas Linder and William Francis, while Union Hill but forth old tucle John Ludiow and James Whitter. The weather was everything but desirable, a strong wind blowing from the northwest. The grounds being upon a high blint it added greatly to the detriment of the contestants. With the exception of Mr. Francis, who did not lose a single bird, the shooting was very poor, especially for such meu as Ludiow, once the champion of Hudson county, and Mr. Linder. The game was called at two o'clock. Mr. Whittey going to the trigger, he missed his three first birds, and bocked the fifth. Francis killed every one, Ladiow only scored one, and Linder one. The following is the result:—

1 1 1 1 1—5 Ladiow. 0 10 0—1 Whitey. 3 birds each, the game standing whittley, 3 Ludiow, 1; linder, 1. Account of the game standing Whitley, 3; Ludiow, 1; linder, 1. A match was thou shop between Linder and Whitley, 3 birds each, the game standing Whitley, 3; Ludiow, 1; linder, 1. A match was thou shop between Linder and Whitley, 3 birds each, the game standing Whitley, 3; Ludiow, 1; linder, 1. A match was thou shop between Linder and Whitley, 3 birds each, the game standing whitley as the standard the winne eighteen yards two and eighty vard sboundary, Con

VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA.—
The whole amount of property subject to city tax is
\$440,602,500, of which \$435,724,105 pays full or city
rate tax; \$23,712,116 suburban rate, and \$20,152,270
farm rate. The above, compared with the returns of
1869, shows an increase of \$47,533,373 subject to city
tax, which, if the present rate of tax is continued,
will increase the revenue some \$300,000 or \$40,000.—
Philadelphia Leager, Nov. 12.